



قائمة الاسئلة

علم الامراض - () - المستوى الثالث - قسم طب وجراحة - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - الفترة الثالثة - درجة الامتحان (120)

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- 1) Granulosa cell tumours may cause all of the following except:
 - 1) - Precocious puberty
 - 2) - Endometrial hyperplasia
 - 3) - Postmenopausal bleeding
 - 4) + Chronic endometritis
- 2) A 55-year-old woman presents with fatigue and malaise that have been worsening over the last 2 months. She has also noticed loss of appetite and early satiety. Evaluation finds an ulcerative mass located along the lesser curvature of the stomach along with bilateral ovarian masses. Which of the following is this patient most likely to have?
 - 1) - Barrett mucosa
 - 2) - Gastric leiomyosarcoma
 - 3) + Krukenberg tumor
 - 4) - Ovarian dysgerminoma
- 3) A 33-year-old obese woman has an infertility workup.. Hirsutism is noted. On pelvic examination, bilateral adnexal masses are palpated. ultrasound examination shows a normal sized uterus, but the ovaries are enlarged and have a peripheral echogenic follicle. Laboratory studies show hyperglycaemia and increased androgenic steroids. For which of the following conditions is she at greatest risk?
 - 1) + Endometrial hyperplasia
 - 2) - Adenomyosis
 - 3) - Multiple follicular cyst
 - 4) - Borderline mucinous tumor
- 4) A 32-year-old female presented to the hospital with bloody brownish discharge. Laboratory tests revealed elevated Beta-hCG in blood and urine. Imaging showed multiple masses in the lung, vagina and liver. Biopsy was taken. What do you expect to see?
 - 1) + Anaplastic cuboidal cytotrophoblasts.
 - 2) - Villi with atypical epithelium.
 - 3) - loose myxomatous stroma.
 - 4) - Villi with irregular scalloped margins
- 5) The following ovarian cyst is NOT functioning:
 - 1) - Corpus luteum cyst
 - 2) - Follicular cyst
 - 3) + Serous cyst
 - 4) - None of them.
- 6) Struma ovarii is a type of :
 - 1) + Mature teratoma
 - 2) - Immature of teratoma
 - 3) - Surface epithelial neoplasm
 - 4) - Ovarian stroma
- 7) Coffee-bean nuclei is seen in :
 - 1) + Granulosa cell tumor
 - 2) - Seminoma
 - 3) - Brenner tumor
 - 4) - Embryonal carcinoma
- 8) Endometrial carcinoma is always associated with endometrial hyperplasia
 - 1) - TRUE.



- 2) ☒ FALSE.
- 9) Pseudomyxoma peritonei does not occur in benign mucinous tumor
- 1) ☐ TRUE.
- 2) ☒ FALSE.
- 10) Partial mole is not characterized by mild trophoblasts proliferation
- 1) ☐ TRUE.
- 2) ☒ FALSE.
- 11) Koliocytes is characteristic feature of vaginal SCC
- 1) ☐ TRUE.
- 2) ☒ FALSE.
- 12) Garding of the cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) do not depend on number of mitotic figures
- 1) ☒ TRUE.
- 2) ☐ FALSE.
- 13) Condyloma is a precancerous lesion
- 1) ☒ TRUE.
- 2) ☐ FALSE.
- 14) Bartholin cyst is a type of benign ovarian cysts
- 1) ☐ TRUE.
- 2) ☒ FALSE.
- 15) Leiomyosarcoma do not show normal mitotic figures
- 1) ☒ TRUE.
- 2) ☐ FALSE.
- 16) Sanderson pollsters is common seen in Hashimoto thyroiditis
- 1) ☐ TRUE.
- 2) ☒ FALSE.
- 17) Zellbellan pattern is common seen in adrenal carcinoma
- 1) ☐ TRUE.
- 2) ☒ FALSE.
- 18) The granuloma of the deQuervian thyroiditis is necrotizing
- 1) ☐ TRUE.
- 2) ☒ FALSE.
- 19) Thyroid adenoma is always appears as multiple nodules
- 1) ☐ TRUE.
- 2) ☒ FALSE.
- 20) Addison disease is always associated with high level of ACTH
- 1) ☐ TRUE.
- 2) ☒ FALSE.
- 21) Calcitonin is secreted by:
- 1) ☐ Thyroid papillary carcinoma
- 2) ☐ Pituitary carcinoma
- 3) ☐ Thyroid adenoma
- 4) ☒ None of them.
- 22) The following lesion is NOT an effect of parathyroid carcinoma:
- 1) ☐ Osteoporosis
- 2) ☒ Gall bladder stone
- 3) ☐ Osteitis fibrosa cystica
- 4) ☐ Osteoporosis.
- 23) Craniopharyngioma is NOT:
- 1) ☐ Arise from the remnant of Rathke's pouch.



- 2) - Appears as solid and cystic lesion
3) ☒ It is usually malignant tumor
4) - All the choices
- 24) Galactorrhoea is a result of:
1) - Craniopharyngioma
2) - Metastatic pituitary carcinoma
3) - Breast fibrocystic lesion
4) ☒ None of them.
- 25) The most important criteria of malignant pheochromocytoma is:
1) - High cytological atypia
2) ☒ Presence of metastasis
3) - Both High cytological atypia and Presence of metastasis
4) - None of them.
- 26) A 33 year old male presented with enlarged testicular mass , histological studies show embryonal tissue , syncytiotrophoblasts and cytotrophoblasts . What is the most likely diagnosis?
1) - Yolk sac tumor
2) - Embryonal cell tumor
3) - Teratoma
4) ☒ Mixed tumor
- 27) A 35-year-old man goes to his physician for a routine examination. On physical examination there is a left inguinal mass. The right testis is palpated in the scrotum and is of normal size, but a left testis cannot be palpated in the scrotum. An ultrasound scan shows that there is a 2 cm solid inguinal mass. Which of the following approaches is most appropriate to deal with this patient's testicular abnormality?
1) - Put the mass into the scrotum surgically
2) ☒ Remove the mass
3) - Put the patient on testosterone therapy
4) - Put the patient on chemotherapy
- 28) A 25-year-old man and his wife undergo an infertility workup. His wife's reproductive function is normal. On physical examination he has descended testes that appear decreased in size. A sperm counts shows aspermia. A testicular biopsy is performed and on microscopic examination only Sertoli cells are present in the seminiferous tubules. Which of the following laboratory test findings is he most likely to have?
1) ☒ Increased FSH
2) - Increased alpha-fetoprotein
3) - Decreased testosterone
4) - None of them.
- 29) A 60 yrs male pt. complained of dysuria and haematuria, rectal examination showed prostate enlargement, Serum PSA was normal. The most possible diagnosis is:
1) - Chronic prostatitis
2) - Prostate Ca
3) ☒ Prostate hyperplasia
4) - None of them.
- 30) Cause of Gynecomastia is:
1) ☒ Chronic liver disease
2) - Increase androgen
3) - Hyperthyroidism
4) - Testicular seminoma
- 31) Chronic granulomatous orchitis is most probably an autoimmune reaction
1) ☒ TRUE.
2) - FALSE.



- 32) Prostate hyperplasia is a precancerous lesion
1) - TRUE.
2) ☒ FALSE.
- 33) Granulomas are commonly seen in testicular spermatocytic seminoma
1) - TRUE.
2) ☒ FALSE.
- 34) Yolk sac tumor is one of the commonest childhood testicular tumor
1) ☒ TRUE.
2) - FALSE.
- 35) Schiller Duval bodies are characteristic of embryonal carcinoma
1) - TRUE.
2) ☒ FALSE.
- 36) A 49-year-old woman notes increasing size to her right breast over the past year. On physical examination the overlying skin and nipple appear normal. No nipple discharge. No axillary lymphadenopathy. Mammography reveals a solid 12-cm circumscribed mass. The mass is biopsied, and on microscopic examination shows a cellular stromal component along with an epithelial component. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
1) - Fibroadenoma
2) ☒ Phyllodes tumor
3) - Medullary carcinoma
4) - None of them.
- 37) A 48-year-old woman has noticed a red, scaly area of skin on her left breast that has grown slightly larger over the past 4 months. On physical examination, there is a 1-cm area of eczematous skin adjacent to the areola. The figure shows the microscopic appearance of the skin biopsy specimen. What is the most likely diagnosis?
1) ☒ Paget disease of the breast
2) - Fat necrosis
3) - Inflammatory carcinoma
4) - Lobular carcinoma in situ
- 38) A 52-year-old woman presents with a 3-month history of a palpable breast mass. Physical examination confirms a 1-cm nodule in the upper outer quadrant of the right breast. A biopsy shows small cuboidal cells with round nuclei and prominent nucleoli. The cells are arranged in single cell columns between strands of connective tissue. What is the most likely diagnosis?
1) - Acute mastitis with abscess
2) ☒ Invasive lobular carcinoma
3) - Fibroadenoma
4) - None of them.
- 39) A 25-year-old woman palpates a left breast 'lump' on self-examination. Her physician's assistant palpates an ill-defined mass. There is no pain or tenderness. No axillary lymphadenopathy is noted. Fine needle aspiration is performed and cytologic examination shows cells that appear benign. The lesion persists, and 6 months later another biopsy is taken and shows ductal epithelial proliferation with stromal fibrosis. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
1) - Invasive breast carcinoma, NST
2) - Ductal carcinoma in situ
3) - Lobular carcinoma in situ
4) ☒ Fibrocystic changes
- 40) Breast fat necrosis is usually due to autoimmune reaction
1) - TRUE.
2) ☒ FALSE.



- 41) Breast medullary carcinoma has good prognosis
1) ☒ TRUE.
2) ☐ FALSE.
- 42) Paget disease is usually associated with ductal CIS
1) ☒ TRUE.
2) ☐ FALSE.
- 43) Indian file pattern is a characteristic histological feature of invasive lobular carcinoma
1) ☒ TRUE.
2) ☐ FALSE.
- 44) Breast fibroadenoma is commonly seen in young age
1) ☒ TRUE.
2) ☐ FALSE.
- 45) Peu de orange is not characteristic in fibrocystic lesion
1) ☒ TRUE.
2) ☐ FALSE.
- 46) Which of the following is a morphologic feature of brain abscesses?
1) ☐ wedge shaped areas of infarction
2) ☐ meningeal fibrosis
3) ☒ reactive astrocytes and perivascular inflammatory cells
4) ☐ wedge shaped areas of infarction and meningeal fibrosis
- 47) 60 years old male patient came to the hospital with headache and episodes of seizures with no history of epilepsy. MRI showed mass in the cerebellum, under the examination of the brain biopsy showed palisading necrosis and mitosis, What is the diagnosis?
1) ☐ Meningioma
2) ☒ Glioblastoma multiform
3) ☐ Anaplastic astrocytoma
4) ☐ Pilocytic astrocytoma
- 48) One of the histological findings in Meningioma:
1) ☐ Verocoy body
2) ☐ Rosenthal fibres
3) ☒ Psammoma bodies
4) ☐ All the choices
- 49) A biopsy was taken from a 7 years old male patient with intraparenchymal brain mass, it showed alternation of cystic areas and cellular fibrillary areas. What is the most likely diagnosis:
1) ☐ Medulloblastoma
2) ☒ Pilocytic astrocytoma
3) ☐ Meningioma
4) ☐ Neurofibroma
- 50) In meningioma presence of brain invasion is associated with :
1) ☐ Decreased risk of recurrence
2) ☒ Increased risk of recurrence
3) ☐ Has poor prognosis
4) ☐ It has no effect
- 51) The following histological features are NOT seen in medulloblastoma EXCEPT:
1) ☐ Diffuse fibrillary stroma
2) ☐ The tumor cells are round having perinuclear halo
3) ☒ The tumor cells are small and have large dense nuclei
4) ☐ Prominent vascular proliferation
- 52) Ependymoma may occur outside of the brain ventricles



- 1) ☒ TRUE.
2) ☐ FALSE.
- 53) Brain abscess may be misdiagnosed as brain tumor
1) ☒ TRUE.
2) ☐ FALSE.
- 54) Neurofibroma is not always a benign tumor
1) ☒ TRUE.
2) ☐ FALSE.
- 55) Choroid plexus papilloma is usually seen in adult female
1) ☒ TRUE.
2) ☐ FALSE.
- 56) Which stage of colonic carcinoma is characterized by mucosal and submucosal involvement:
1) ☒ Stage A.
2) ☐ Stage B.
3) ☐ Stage C
4) ☐ Stage D.
- 57) One of the following is not feature of panacinar emphysema:
1) ☐ Occurs in the whole respiratory acinus
2) ☐ Affects the lower lobes of the lung.
3) ☒ Associated with fibrosis.
4) ☐ Associated with congenital alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency.
- 58) Bronchial asthma is characterized by:
1) ☒ Bronchoconstriction
2) ☐ Atrophy of mucous glands
3) ☐ Bronchial squamous metaplasia
- 59) Autoimmune gastritis is characterized by:
1) ☐ Increased gastric acid secretion.
2) ☒ Diffuse mucosal atrophy.
3) ☐ Increased risk for gastric peptic ulcer.
4) ☐ Increased risk for MALT lymphoma.
- 60) Left-Sided Carcinoma:
1) ☐ Polypoid tumor growth.
2) ☐ Uncommon tumor.
3) ☒ Tumor mass with napkin-ring appearance.
4) ☐ Tumor mass with leather bottle appearance.
- 61) Intestinal type of gastric carcinoma:
1) ☐ Uncommon gastric carcinoma
2) ☒ Is associated with well-defined risk factors.
3) ☐ Signet ring carcinoma.
4) ☐ Arises de novo, without preexisting lesions.
- 62) Which type of inflammatory bowel disease is usually characterized by features of activity:
1) ☐ Crohn's disease
2) ☐ Typhoid fever
3) ☒ Ulcerative colitis.
4) ☐ Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis
- 63) Which bronchial asthma is characterized by more chronicity and more progression:
1) ☒ Nonallergic
2) ☐ Allergic
- 64) All of the following are true regarding ulcerative colitis, except:



- 1) ☒ Transmural inflammation
 - 2) ☐ Discontinuous lesion
 - 3) ☐ Affects colon
 - 4) ☐ Affects rectum
- 65) All the following are true regarding MI, except:
- 1) ☐ Elevation of cardiac enzymes.
 - 2) ☒ Atrophic myocardial cells.
 - 3) ☐ Ischemic myocardial necrosis.
 - 4) ☐ Prolonged chest pain >20 minutes.
- 66) Stable angina pectoris:
- 1) ☐ Caused by rupture of atherosclerotic plaque.
 - 2) ☒ Associated with increased myocardial demand for oxygen.
 - 3) ☐ Related to slight exertion.
 - 4) ☐ Caused by thrombus occlusion.
- 67) Fish mouth appearance of the valves is a feature of:
- 1) ☒ Valvular stenosis.
 - 2) ☐ Valvular insufficiency.
 - 3) ☐ Valvular vegetations.
 - 4) ☐ Valvular deformities.
- 68) Sister Mary Joseph nodule is a complication of:
- 1) ☐ Early gastric carcinoma.
 - 2) ☐ Early colonic carcinoma
 - 3) ☒ Advanced gastric carcinoma.
 - 4) ☐ Gastric carcinoma in situ.
- 69) The most common cause of unexpected sudden death in young athletes is:
- 1) ☐ Dilated cardiomyopathy.
 - 2) ☐ Restrictive cardiomyopathy.
 - 3) ☐ Angina pectoris.
 - 4) ☒ Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.
- 70) Acute phase of RF is characterized by:
- 1) ☐ Cardiac manifestations.
 - 2) ☒ Cardiac and extra-cardiac manifestations.
 - 3) ☐ Extra-cardiac manifestations.
 - 4) ☐ Valvular fibrosis.
- 71) Coronary artery vasospasm may be the cause of all the following except:
- 1) ☒ Stable angina pectoris
 - 2) ☐ Unstable angina pectoris
 - 3) ☐ Prinzmetal angina pectoris
 - 4) ☐ Subendocardial MI.
- 72) Subendocardial MI is manifested by:
- 1) ☐ Involvement of full thickness of LV by necrosis
 - 2) ☐ Involvement of small part of thickness of RV by necrosis
 - 3) ☒ Involvement of small part of thickness of LV by necrosis
 - 4) ☐ Involvement of full thickness of RV by necrosis
- 73) Specific features of chronic hepatitis C are:
- 1) ☐ Mallory bodies.
 - 2) ☐ Ground-glass cytoplasm of hepatocytes.
 - 3) ☐ Kayser-Fleischer ring.
 - 4) ☒ Bile duct injury, steatosis and portal lymphoid aggregation.



- 74) Crohn's disease differs from ulcerative colitis by all the following, except:
- 1) - Absence of pseudopolyps.
 - 2) - No dilated lumen.
 - 3) - No thin wall.
 - 4) ☒ Absence of granuloma.
- 75) Which type of the following diseases is associated with genetic disorders:
- 1) - Lobar pneumonia
 - 2) ☒ Bronchiectasis
 - 3) - Bronchopneumonia
 - 4) - Atypical pneumonia
- 76) Severe suppuration of bronchial wall is a feature of:
- 1) - Bronchial asthma
 - 2) - Chronic bronchitis
 - 3) - Emphysema
 - 4) ☒ Bronchiectasis
- 77) Emphysema associated with fibrosis:
- 1) - Irregular and centriacinar types.
 - 2) - Irregular and panacinar types.
 - 3) ☒ Distal acinar and irregular types.
 - 4) - All the mentioned types.
- 78) Which type of lung carcinoma is characterized by formation of keratin pearls:
- 1) ☒ Squamous cell carcinoma
 - 2) - Adenocarcinoma
- 79) Membranous glomerulonephritis is manifested by:
- 1) - Nephritic syndrome
 - 2) ☒ Nephrotic syndrome
 - 3) - Hematuria
 - 4) - Azotemia
- 80) Colorectal cancer:
- 1) - Usually affects young age.
 - 2) ☒ Is predisposed by adenomatous polyp.
 - 3) - Common site is right colon.
 - 4) - Never associated with ulcerative colitis.
- 81) Lobar pneumonia is characterized by all the following features, except:
- 1) - Consolidation of lung parenchyma.
 - 2) - Diffuse fibrinous inflammation
 - 3) ☒ Inflammation of the interstitial tissue
 - 4) - Usually affects healthy persons.
- 82) All the following features are false regarding achalasia, except:
- 1) ☒ Incomplete relaxation of the LES.
 - 2) - Only secondary.
 - 3) - Only primary.
 - 4) - It commonly affects the upper part of esophagus.
- 83) All the following causes are true regarding HCC, except:
- 1) - Aflatoxins
 - 2) - Liver cirrhosis.
 - 3) - Hepatitis B and C virus
 - 4) ☒ Sclerosing cholangitis and exposure to Thorotrast.
- 84) Chronic bronchitis is not characterized by:



- 1) - Increased Reid index
 - 2) + Decreased thickness of mucus gland layer.
 - 3) - Mucus plugs within the lumen of bronchi
 - 4) - Productive cough for at least 3 consecutive months in at least 2 consecutive years.
- 85) Sliding hiatal hernia is characterized by all the following, except:
- 1) - Is caused by increased intra-abdominal pressure.
 - 2) + Strangulation of the herniated part of gastric and absence of reflux esophagitis.
 - 3) - Herniation of the proximal part of stomach and LES on both sides of the esophagus.
 - 4) - Production of reflux esophagitis.
- 86) Syphilitic aneurysm is characterized by:
- 1) + Core bovinum
 - 2) - necrosis of cardiac wall
 - 3) - Formation of second lumen in the blood vessel wall.
- 87) All the following features are true regarding duodenal peptic ulcer, except:
- 1) - Is most common than gastric ulcer.
 - 2) - Is associated with genetic factors as blood group O.
 - 3) - Usually due to gastric hyperacidity, caused by antral gastritis B.
 - 4) + Usually due to gastric hypoacidity, caused by pangastritis B.
- 88) Which type of hepatitis affects pregnant women:
- 1) - Hepatitis B.
 - 2) - Hepatitis C.
 - 3) + Hepatitis E.
 - 4) - Hepatitis D.
- 89) Formation of mucus plug in the lumen of airways is the features of all the following diseases of COPD, except:
- 1) - Chronic bronchitis
 - 2) - Bronchiectasis
 - 3) + Emphysema
 - 4) - Bronchial asthma
- 90) Immunofluorescence study of rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis detects:
- 1) + Ig G
 - 2) - IgG, IgM
 - 3) - IgM
 - 4) - Negative for Ig
- 91) All the following features are true regarding acute pyelonephritis, except:
- 1) - is commonly caused by ascending infection mostly Escherichia coli
 - 2) - Is predisposed by vesicoureteral reflux especially in children.
 - 3) - Gross: Enlarged kidney with microabscesses
 - 4) + Is defined as necrotic change to the tubular epithelium.
- 92) Acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis:
- 1) + Usually occurs after a group A beta-hemolytic streptococcal infection.
 - 2) - Is characterized hypercellular glomeruli with chronic inflammatory cells.
 - 3) - Is the classic presentation of nephrotic syndrome.
 - 4) - Positive for only IgG.
- 93) Renal cell carcinoma is characterized by classic triad:
- 1) + Hematuria, palpable mass and flank pain
 - 2) - Edema, palpable mass and flank pain
 - 3) - Proteinuria, palpable mass and severe pain
 - 4) - Azotemia, palpable mass and severe pain



- 94) Wegner's disease:
- 1) + Granulomatous inflammation of the lung
 - 2) - Granulomatous inflammation of the aorta.
 - 3) - Decreased pulse in both arms
 - 4) - Hepatic C infection
- 95) H. pylori chronic gastritis is characterized by:
- 1) - Achlorhydria.
 - 2) - G cell hyperplasia.
 - 3) - Loss of intrinsic factor.
 - 4) + Normal level of Vitamin B12.
- 96) All the following are false regarding mycotic aneurysm, except:
- 1) - Is associated with congenital weakness of the media.
 - 2) - May associate with atherosclerosis.
 - 3) + Secondary to parasitic or bacterial infection.
 - 4) - Not associated with infection and inflammation of blood vessel wall.
- 97) Polyarteritis nodosa is associated with:
- 1) + Hepatic B infection
 - 2) - Lymphadenopathy
 - 3) - Decreased pulse in both arms
 - 4) - Hepatic C infection
- 98) Traction esophageal diverticulum:
- 1) - Occurs in the posterior wall of the upper part of esophagus.
 - 2) - Associated with pharyngeal muscular weakness
 - 3) - Associated with esophageal muscular weakness.
 - 4) + Associated with fibrosed and healed tuberculous tracheal lymph nodes.
- 99) Gastric peptic ulcer is characterized by all the following except:
- 1) - Is commonly caused by H pylori (75%) infection.
 - 2) - Is associated with pangastritis B causing gastric hypoacidity.
 - 3) + It commonly affects the proximal part of the stomach.
 - 4) - Usually due to decreased mucosal defense mechanisms.
- 100) large vessel vasculitis is:
- 1) - Wegener's disease.
 - 2) + Takayasu disease
 - 3) - Kawasaki disease.
 - 4) - Polyarteritis nodosa
- 101) Acute infective endocarditis is characterized by all the following except:
- 1) + Affects abnormal valves
 - 2) - Caused by high virulence of bacteria
 - 3) - Affects normal valves
 - 4) - Severe suppuration
- 102) All the following are characteristic features of adenocarcinoma of the lung, except:
- 1) + Associated with smoking
 - 2) - Peripheral location.
 - 3) - Common in females.
 - 4) - Associated with scarring
- 103) Dilated cardiomyopathy is characterized by:
- 1) + Cardiac enlargement with dilated cardiac chambers.
 - 2) - Cardiac enlargement with no dilated cardiac chambers.
- 104) All the following features are true regarding Barrett esophagus, except:



- 1) - Complication of chronic GERD.
 - 2) + Metaplasia of columnar esophageal mucosa to squamous epithelium.
 - 3) - Occurs as a result of chronic exposure to gastric secretions.
 - 4) - Affects the lower esophageal mucosa.
- 105) Patchy consolidation of the lung parenchyma is a manifestation of:
- 1) - Pulmonary edema
 - 2) + Bronchopneumonia
 - 3) - Pneumonia
 - 4) - Chronic bronchitis
- 106) Atypical pneumonia is defined as:
- 1) - Consolidation of the lung.
 - 2) - Presence of alveolar exudate
 - 3) - Inflammation of the lung parenchyma
 - 4) + Inflammation of the interstitial tissue of the lung.
- 107) Intestinal intussusception is defined as:
- 1) - Twisting of a segment of bowel about itself.
 - 2) - Absence of ganglion cells in the rectum and sigmoid colon.
 - 3) + Telescoping of one segment of bowel into another.
 - 4) - None of them.
- 108) Atherosclerosis Is characterized by formation of:
- 1) + Intimal atheroma
 - 2) - Medial atheroma
 - 3) - Adventitial atheroma
 - 4) - None of them.
- 109) Central emphysema is characterized by all the following features, except:
- 1) - Occurs in the respiratory bronchioles
 - 2) + Affects the lower lobes of the lung
 - 3) - Associated with smoking
 - 4) - Can be seen in patients with chronic bronchitis
- 110) All the following are types of COPD, except:
- 1) + Pulmonary tuberculosis.
 - 2) - Chronic bronchitis
 - 3) - Bronchial asthma
 - 4) - Emphysema
- 111) Long-term complications of chronic osteomyelitis are as follows except:
- 1) - Secondary amyloidosis
 - 2) - Draining sinus tracts
 - 3) + Development of Ewing's sarcoma
 - 4) - Squamous carcinoma in sinus tract
- 112) Osteoporosis is characterised by the following investigations except:
- 1) - Normal inorganic phosphate
 - 2) + Raised serum calcium
 - 3) - Normal alkaline phosphatase
 - 4) - Normal acid phosphatase
- 113) Classic osteosarcoma has the following features except:
- 1) - It occurs in age range of 10-20 years
 - 2) - There is role of mutation in Rb gene in its etiology
 - 3) - It is a highly malignant tumour
 - 4) + Serum alkaline phosphatase levels are generally lowered



- 114) Osteoarthritis has the following pathologic changes except:
- 1) - Progressive loss of cartilaginous matrix
 - 2) - Increased osteoclastic activity
 - 3) - Osteophyte formation at the joint margin
 - 4) ☒ Atrophy of synovium
- 115) All are types of skeletal dysplasia except:
- 1) - Achondroplasia
 - 2) - Osteogenesis imperfecta
 - 3) ☒ Osteoporosis
 - 4) - Osteopetrosis
- 116) Which of the following is not seen in DIC?
- 1) - Prolonged PT/APTT
 - 2) - Thrombocytopenia with schistocytes in peripheral blood
 - 3) - High levels of FDP/D-dimer
 - 4) ☒ Increased fibrinogen levels
- 117) Which one of the following Positive Markers in Acute erythroid leukemia?
- 1) - CD5 and CD33.
 - 2) - CD1 and CD14
 - 3) - CD42 and CD20
 - 4) ☒ CD36 and CD71
- 118) In diagnosis of Hodgkin lymphoma which of them not correct?
- 1) ☒ BM aspiration smear is diagnostic of Hodgkin.
 - 2) - Stern Berg cells are CD 30 and CD 15 positive
 - 3) - The surrounding pleomorphic infiltrate is usually T cell.
 - 4) - BM biopsy is considered diagnostic in absence of lymph node biopsy.
- 119) All the following are characteristic features of Follicular lymphoma except:
- 1) - t(14;18) positive
 - 2) - BCL2 and BCL6 positive
 - 3) ☒ CD15 and CD43 positive
 - 4) - nucleus is clefted, cytoplasm is very
- 120) The Positive markers in Hairy Cell Leukemia:
- 1) - CD5, CD33.
 - 2) - CD9, CD14.
 - 3) - HLA-DR, CD34.
 - 4) ☒ CD 25, CD103.